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THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1894.

BY

REV. WM. R. LINTON, M.A.

PRINTED BY JAMES COLLINS & CO. LIMITED, 4, SOUTHGATE, MANCHESTER;
AND LONDON.
1895.

THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1894.

The number of plants sent in is slightly less than the average of recent years, the number of contributors a little higher. It is still necessary to impress on some members the desirability of sending in not less than ten sheets for each species.

Mr. Rogers remarks with regard to the *Rubi*: "There is a most satisfactory feature in this year's *Rubi*. I have detected no mixture of specimens, evidence of a great advance in knowledge and carefulness on the part of collectors. The specimens also are above average, though many of them still collected too late in the season." Our thanks are due to those who have most kindly commented on the plants referred to them—to Rev. W. Moyle Rogers and Dr. W. O. Focke, *Rubi* and *Rosæ*; Mr. F. J. Hanbury, *Hieracia*; Mr. F. Townsend, *Euphrasia* and *Taraxacum*; Prof. Hackel, Grasses; M. E. Malinvaud, *Menthæ*; and to Messrs. A. Bennett G. C. Druce, and W. P. Hiern, and Revs. E. S. Marshall, E. F. Linton, and A. Ley, for notes on various critical plants.

We deeply regret the death of Dr. F. Buchanan White, whose valued assistance in the determination of *Salices* is thus lost to us. An obituary notice of him appeared in the 'Journal of Botany' for February.

I have followed the excellent example of a former Editor in supplying several members' special wants out of my own duplicates.

Subjoined are the names of the contributing members, with the amount of the parcels received:—

	No. of Specimens.
Mr. J. E. Bagnall, *A.L.S.*	31
Mr. Charles Bailey, *F.L.S.*	80
Mr. W. H. Beeby, *F.L.S.*	52
Mr. H. Bromwich	151
Mr. S. T. Dunn, *B.A.*, *F.L.S.*	162
Mr. G. C. Druce, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	155
Mr. A. Fryer	40
Mr. H. C. Geldart	24
Mr. H. H. Johnston, *D.Sc.*, *M.D.*, *F.L.S.*, &c.	35
Mr. H. C. Levinge, *M.A.*, *J.P.*, *D.L.*	210
Rev. Augustin Ley, *M.A.*	516
Rev. E. F. Linton, *M.A.*	57
Rev. W. R. Linton, *M.A.*	287
Rev. E. S. Marshall, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	547
Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	10
Mr. F. T. Mott, *F.R.G.S.*	42
Rev. R. P. Murray, *M.A.*	107
Rev. W. H. Painter	65
Miss C. E. Palmer	108
Rev. W. H. Purchas	18
Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	120
Mr. R. W. Scully, *F.L.S.*	45
Mr. W. A. Shoolbred	209
The late Capt. J. H. A. Steuart	9
Mr. F. Townsend, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	33
Mr. J. A. Wheldon	226
Mr. J. W. White, *F.L.S.*	115
Capt. A. H. Wolley-Dod, *F.A.*	478
TOTAL	3,932

May, 1895.

WM. R. LINTON.

Thalictrum collinum, Wallr., fide A. Bennett. Rocks near Blackhead, Co. Clare, 12th July, 1894. Leg. P. B. O'Kelly. In the report of the Watson Exchange Club for 1893-94, Mr. Bennett pronounces this plant (of which I had sent specimens for distribution under the name of *T. majus* or *T. flexuosum)* to be *T. collinum*, Wallr. = *Jacquinianum*, Koch, and not *T. majus*, Crantz. On referring to Mr. Egerton Warburton's little handbook of 'Synonyms of British Plants,' I find it there stated (p. 157) that *T. collinum*, Wallr. = *T. saxatile*, DC., but as my specimens of the latter, from the Gogmagog hills, do not agree with the Clare and Arran plants, I again referred the matter to Mr. Bennett, who, while remarking that it is difficult to say what the Gogmagog plant really is, states that he is quite satisfied that the Clare and Arran plants are neither *T. saxatile* of Schleicher and Decandolle. In this uncertainty I venture to send a batch to this Club in the hope that further investigation may tend to throw some light on the subject of the identity of this *Thalictrum*. It will be observed that the specimens differ among themselves considerably, especially as regards the cutting and size of the leaves.—H. C. Levinge. "This plant from Blackhead, Co. Clare, is, I think, rightly named *T. collinum*, Wallr. The confusion in this group of the genus arises from there being too many names for one or two forms. This species in particular has been variously named *T. minus*, Linn., *T. Jacquinianum*, Koch, *T. flexuosum*, (Bernh.) Rchb., *T. saxatile*, Bab., and *T. minus*, Linn., var. *montanum*, Syme, and I suspect that *T. majus*, auct. Brit. may be added to the number of synonyms. *T. minus*, Linn., would seem to be quite indefinite. *T. saxatile*, DC., is not known for Britain; the Cambridgeshire plant was so called in error."—E. F. Linton.

Ranunculus ——. Pond at Milford, Surrey, v.-c. 17, 7th May, 1894. *R. trichophyllus*, Chaix? forma. This plant has the receptacle oblong, not round, as described for *R. trichophyllus*, of which however I think it to be a form.—E. S. Marshall. "*R. trichophyllus*, Chaix, (vel. aff.)"—W. P. Hiern.

R. sp.? Near source of stream, Broadwell, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire, v.-c. 30, 24th April, 1894.—W. A. Shoolbred. "I think *triphyllus*."—W. P. Hiern.

R. radians, Revel? Small pond, Anwards, Tidenham, W. Gloucester, 19th April, 1894.—W. A. Shoolbred. "*Radians*."—W. P. Hiern.

R. peltatus, Schrank. Kemberton, Shropshire, June, 1894.—W. H. Painter. Typical; New County Record.—W. R. L.

R. confusus, Godron, teste Ar. Bennett. Horsepond, marshy meadow near mouth of the Wye, Beachley, W. Gloucester, 20th April, 1894.—W. A. Shoolbred. "*Confusus*."—W. P. Hiern.

R. acris, L., v. *Borœanus*. (Jord.) Odiham, N. Hants, 15th June, 1894.—C. E. Palmer. Yes; but *R. Borœanus*, Jord. and *R. acris*, L., are the same thing. See 'Journ. Bot.' 1889, pp. 140 and 251.—W. R. L.

Ranunculus Ficaria, L. var. *incumbens*, F. Schultz. Albury, Surrey, 11th April, 1894.—S. T. Dunn. Good specimens of the true plant.—W. R. L.

Caltha radicans, Forst. In a shady, swampy place near Dundonnell shooting lodge, and by a shady roadside in a marshy situation between Dundonnell and the head of Little Loch Broom, West Ross, June, 1894. The plant rooted freely from the nodes and formed an interlacing mass over the soft mud on which it grew. It was nearly over flower, but those which were still in bloom had sepals which were smaller in size, and also narrower, than those of *C. palustris*. The radical leaves differed in shape; some were seen which were almost or quite as deltoid as the one figured in English Botany, others were reniform-cordate and scarcely differed from those of ordinary *C. palustris*. The stem leaves above the first rooting node were almost invariably of a bluntly triangular form. The serration of the leaves also varied considerably from roundish-crenate to acutely dentate. This variation in the leaf margin is also found in *C. palustris*. The plant occurred over a considerable area, where it was uniformly rooting from its nodes. The original specimens of Don in the British Museum are without radical leaves, but Syme says the cultivated specimens (from Don) have remained true after long cultivation and differ from those of *C. palustris*. It would be interesting to see whether these variations in leaf character of the two *Calthas* can be perpetuated by seed. From the fact of these specimens not being constant in the character of the shape of the leaves it may be urged that they are not Forster's plant. Against this it may be stated that a cultivated specimen of *C. radicans* from Kew which I have by me has a radical leaf which does not materially differ from some forms of *C. palustris* which I have seen, while the stem leaves are conspicuously reniform-deltoid. My own opinion after seeing this rooting *Caltha* in the place where my friend Mr. Graham rediscovered it in Forfarshire, and after seeing it in Glen More in Easterness, and here again in West Ross, is, that it is a marked variety of *C. palustris* which has been educed by the factors of shade and unusual moisture. In all the above localities it was growing on deepish mud, in dense shade, and with permanent moisture. It is possible in the two latter localities that it may have passed through a stage, as the mountain plant which has been called *C. palustris* var. *minor*, and have been brought down by streams to its present localities, for both localities are at the base of lofty hills. It must be mentioned that near the Ross-shire locality normal *C. palustris* occurred, that is without rooting at the joints although the actual place of growth was both shady and I believe permanently moist. For the reasons stated above I should call this plant *C. palustris*, L., var. *radicans* (Forster.)—G. Claridge Druce.

Fumaria Boræi, Jordan. (1) Bigbury, (2) Kingsbridge, S. Devon, 19th and 25th June, 1894. This, a very beautiful plant when growing, answers admirably to Syme's figure and description in 'E. B.,' ed. 3. I could find no true *confusa* in the neighbourhood, whereas this is by far the most abundant *Fumaria* throughout the district; so I suspect that it is what Mr. Briggs meant by the name, since he does

not mention *Boræi* in his 'Fl. Plymouth.' As far as I can judge, this ought to be kept separate from *F. pallidiflora*, Jordan.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL. I should say clearly *F. Borœi*.—W. R. L.

Barbarea ——. Seed from wall top, Ross, Herefordshire, 20th July, 1894. The seed of the cultivated plant was taken from some Herefordshire locality, and I believe from the wall top at Ross from which I now send the wild plant; at all events I believe both to represent one and the same form. This form is different from the ordinary *B. vulgaris* of Herefordshire in having much more slender pods which are constantly spreading, and seeds longer than broad, especially those in the *middle* of the pods. The pods in *B. vulgaris* are often adpressed or spreading on different parts of the same plant. The plant sent by me in 1891 is the same form as the one now sent. No opinion was given upon it in 1891. See 'Report,' p. 324.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "The leaves here are much like *arcuata*, but I believe this to be only a *vulgaris* form having the pods more slender and spreading. I notice that *B. præcox* growing on a wall top near here has the pods much more slender than the usual plant."—A. Bennett. "Apparently the same as a plant the Rev. E. S. Marshall had in cultivation (root from Thursley), and for which I understand Mr. Beeby suggested the name *B. vulgaris* var. *pseudo-arcuata*."—E. F. Linton. Certainly *vulgaris*, f., for which Mr. Beeby's name seems very suitable.—W. R. L.

B. stricta, Andrz. Roadside between Odiham and Winchfield Station, N. Hants, 17th May and 14th June, 1894.—C. E. PALMER. "I think this is only a form of *B. vulgaris;* the flowers appear too large for *B. stricta*."—G. C. Druce.

Draba incana, Linn. Cnochan rocks, W. Ross. Gathered in June, 1894, on the same range of rocks as *Dryas*, namely the Cnochan rocks, West Ross, for which county it is a personal voucher.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Erophila vulgaris, DC. Witley, Surrey, 26th March, 1894. No. 1220. This is, I think, our ordinary 'typical' plant, as regards Britain. It seems to come near Jordan's *E. majuscula*, but the petals are smaller than as described for that, and appeared to be veinless.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

E. ——? Near *E. hirtella*, Jord. Milford Heath, Surrey, 31st March, 1894. No. 1221. This seems to agree well enough with Boreau's description of *E. hirtella*, Jordan, the few specimens of which that I have seen are too meagre to be of much service. The plant is of a *yellowish*-green, and well-grown specimens look very characteristic, n a living state. Abundant on the Milford cricket ground (Milford Heath), in places where the grass is thin and patchy. Soil a very light sand. The seeds are ovate, covered with fine asperities.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

E. ——. Perhaps *E. virescens*, Jord. Milford, Surrey, 20th March and 7th April, 1894. Nos. 1216, 1217. This is very abundant on the lower Greensand about Milford and Witley, Surrey, preferring grassy spots, but sometimes occurring on hedge-banks. The leaves

are usually tightly pressed to the ground, in a symmetrical rosette, bright-green, glabrescent, fleshy or subcoriaceous; petioles mostly short, broad. Seeds about 20 – 25 in a cell, brown, rugose or tubercled. The whole habit is markedly different from the other *Erophila* forms of my neighbourhood, which frequently grow in company with it. Though rather near *E. brachycarpa*, Jordan! it is not identical. The authentic specimens of *E. virescens*, Jordan, in Herb. Brit. Mus. appears to my eye to be this, but I have not seen a description. I am inclined to think that the plant is worthy of specific or sub-specific distinction. M. Corbière, to whom a series has been sent, has not yet reported upon it.—E. S. MARSHALL.

Erophila stenocarpa, Jord! Milford, Surrey, 12th April, 1894. No. 1218.—E. S. MARSHALL. This is placed by Nyman as a var. under the sub-species *E. Krockeri*, Jord.—W. R. L.

E. ——, Sandy cornfield, Frimley, Surrey, 14th May, 1894. No. 1215. This is a peculiar little plant, which I have not met with elsewhere; the lower pedicels and pods are remarkably long, considering its small size. Locally abundant; associated with one of our ordinary forms, but keeping quite distinct from it.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL. Seems to come near *E. Krockeri*, Jord.—W. R. L.

Cochlearia micacea, mihi. Root from Unst, Shetland, leg. W. H. Shoolbred, 1892. Cult. Milford, Surrey, 5th June, 1894. All the specimens are from one plant, which has puzzled me much at various stages of its growth, but which cannot, I think, be separated from that which I recently described in the 'Journal of Botany.' There is a slight apparent tendency towards raised veins in some of the capsules; this may, however, be simply due to shrinkage. The seed was all shed before my return from a month's holiday, so that I am not yet able to settle the point. New County Record. Stems spreading in all directions, procumbent.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

C. ——. Ullapool, W. Ross, June, 1894.—G. C. DRUCE. "This puzzling plant has been already sent to me for an opinion by Mr. Druce. It looks like a luxuriant form of the northern coast plant, which I consider to be *C. grœnlandica*, L., but I do not name it with any confidence. It can hardly go to either *C. danica* or *C. officinalis*."—Edward S. Marshall.

C. officinalis, L. var. (? *C. pyrenaica*, DC.). Root from Ben Creachain, Argyle, at 2,800 feet, July, 1893; cult. Milford, Surrey, 15th June and July, 1894. No. 1382. This plant, originally gathered at 2,800 feet, growing in a rocky rill, appeared to me at the time to be inseparable from type-*officinalis*. In cultivation, however, it maintains a different habit, producing many procumbent stems which spread in all directions. The general appearance is not unlike that of a strong *C. pyrenaica*, DC., with which it may, indeed be identical. I should be inclined to leave that under *C. officinalis*, L., as a variety. All the specimens sent were gathered from one plant.—E. S. MARSHALL. Agrees very fairly in general appearance with specimens of *C. pyrenaica* which I received from M. Bordère. But

the particular features of *pyrenaica*, viz., the cordate-reniform root and lower leaves, are not well represented in Mr. Marshall's plant.—W. R. L.

Sisymbrium officinale, Scop. v. *leiocarpum*, DC. Walton-on-Thames Common, Surrey, 16th June, 1894.—W. H. Beeby. Chilworth, Surrey, 2nd Sept., 1894.—S. T. Dunn.

S. pannonicum, Jacq., with narrow petals. Woolwich Arsenal, W. Kent, 19th July, 1894 —A. H. Wolley Dod. Rubbish heap, Cork, 19th June, 1891.—R. W Scully. These are *S. orientale*, L. = *S. Columnæ*, Jacq.—W. R. L.

Erysimum repandum, L. Rubbish heap, Cork, 19th June, 1891.—R. W. Scully. Right.—W. R. L.

E. cheiranthoides, L. Black Bull Lane, Walton, Liverpool, 18th Aug., 1894. Casual.—J. A. Wheldon.

Euclidium syriacum, R. Br. On mud from pond north of Birgett Hill, Albury, Surrey, 27th June, 1894.—S. T. Dunn. Right.—W. R. L.

Bunias orientalis, L. Clandon Down, Surrey, 25th June, 1894. Naturalised.—S. T. Dunn. Right.—W. R. L.

Rapistrum rugosum, All. Forstal wharf, by the Medway, above Aylesford, E. Kent. Alien. Doubtless introduced with foreign manure, but bidding fair to become established.—E. S. Marshall and A. H. Wolley Dod. "*R. orientale*, DC. This is distinguished by the glabrous silicle, which is about as long as the style. *R. rugosum*, All., has a narrowly subulate style, which is decidedly longer than this hairy silicle. The silicle is rugosely furrowed in both, the lower joint stouter in *rugosum*, and more nearly vanished in *orientale*."—E. F. Linton.

Helianthemum marifolium, Mill., var. *vineale*, Pers. S.W. of Kilronan, Gt. Isle of Arran, Galway Bay. Leg. P. B. O'Kelly, 14th June, 1894. This is the plant which has been accepted as *H. vineale* from the Isle of Arran in Galway Bay, but I hardly think it worthy of varietal rank even. It certainly is several degrees less hairy on the upper sides of the leaves than the type found on the mainland of Clare, and the pedicels are more slender; but otherwise there is no difference that I can see.—H. C. Levinge. "Not typical *vineale*."—G. C. Druce. The variety is certainly questionable, depending as it does on degree of hairiness merely, moreover the two forms are connected by intermediates. Nyman makes *vineale* the type, putting *canum*, Dun. (= *marifolium*, Mill) as a var. under it.—W. R. L.

Viola odorata, L., var. *imberbis*, Leighton. The Yews, Odiham, N. Hants., 20th March, 1894. This plant has introduced itself as a weed in an old strawberry bed, in my garden, and increases rapidly. I have no recollection of ever planting a violet in that situation, neither have I seen this variety elsewhere in the neighbourhood.—Charlotte E. Palmer. "Why not? I have seen the plant growing in Miss Palmer's garden."—G. C. Druce. Mentioned in Druce's 'Oxfordshire Flora,' p. 42 as occurring at Bladon, Oxon, and in the 'Here-

fordshire Flora,' p. 33, for that county. Leighton gave the name originally to the white flowered plant, 'Fl. of Shropshire,' p. 116.—W. R. L.

Viola sylvatica, Fr. *Riviniana*, Reich., forma *cuprea*, Druce, in litt. The Yews, Odiham, N. Hants, 14th May, 1894. This violet came up in my garden, with some plants that Mr. Bolton King brought me from Brandon, co. Kerry, in the year 1881, and has since become a wild weed all over the garden. It entirely keeps the original character, the leaves quite a dark, almost black, colour, which does not sufficiently show itself in drying. The seedlings are almost blacker than the original and never fail in the colour. Mr. King does not remember noticing it in Ireland, but I cannot account for its appearance in any other way. I should be pleased to send a plant to any member of the Botanical Exchange Club, who would like to see it, in a fresh state, or to grow it.—CHARLOTTE E. PALMER. "These dried specimens from Miss Palmer's garden do not show the characters very well as they are shade-grown plants. When growing in an exposed situation the leaves are quite copper-coloured, and the foliage has rather a raspberry-like odour. I saw Mr. King's original speciemn in 1881, and the plants have retained their character up to the present time, 1895."—G. C. Druce. *V. Riviniana* is a different species from *V. sylvatica* (= *R. silvestris*, Reich.) —W. R. L.

V. ————. Open sandy copse, near Sandling Park, E. Kent, 2nd Aug., 1894. Apparently perennial, stems usually very many, ascending from a decumbent base, the central one sub-erect. Flowers large and handsome. I have carefully compared samples of this gathering with the specimens of the *Melanium* section in the general herbarium of the British Museum. Although not identical, they appear to be much nearer to the specimens of *V. rothomagensis*, Desf. than to anything else represented there. The main differences observable are the greater luxuriance of my plant and its comparative glabrescence, which might, however, be due to a difference of soil and a greater amount of moisture. I can find no appreciable divergence in the shape of the seeds from those of a cultivated plant of *rothomagensis* from the Rouen neighbourhood, among the specimens at S. Kensington ; there is also a marked resemblance in the leaves, stipules, and inflorescence. It seems to be well off our ordinary forms of *V. tricolor*, L.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

Silene dichotoma, Ehr. Shore of Cropstone Reservoir, Leicestershire, July, 1894. The very dry summer of 1893, followed by a similar drought in 1894, reduced the water in the Leicester reservoirs to a very low level, and left wide margins of exposed soil on which a varied crop of vegetation sprang up. Amongst it were several interesting casuals. At the Cropstone Reservoir there was one fine large root of *Silene dichotoma*, with flowering stems between two and three feet high. This plant is unrecorded for the county, but Mr. Druce says in the 'Report' for 1892 that "it is a not unfrequent casual." Probably in this case the seed had been brought from eastern Europe

on the muddy foot of some migratory water-bird, had dropped to the bottom, and was only able to germinate by the recession of the water.—F. T. Mott.

Cerastium arvense, L. v. *Andrewsii*, Syme. Pontsallagh, near Blackhead, Co. Clare, 19th May, 1892. I hardly think this plant is worthy of being placed as a variety even of *C. arvense*. The cutting is not so hairy as the type found in the East of Ireland, and Mr. More has justly remarked that this variety is to *C. arvense* what *Helianthemum vineale* is to *H. marifolium*.—H. C. Levinge. Decidedly doubtful as a variety.—W. R. L.

Stellaria nemorum, L. Near Oakamoor, Staffordshire, 21st July, 1894. I am sending a few examples of this plant as a record of its occurrence in Staffordshire, as I do not find it mentioned in the 'Natural History of Staffordshire' by Garner, nor in the last edition of 'Topographical Botany.' It is quite an abundant plant by the river Churnet in several places between Alton Towers and Oakamoor.—J. E. Bagnall.

Sagina maritima, Don., v. *prostrata*, ms. St. Leonards, 27th April, 1894. Whole plant prostrate, dark green, glabrous. Internodes short. Leaves blunt. Flowers large, apetalous, closed; (calyx closed in fruit?). Sandy loam near the sea. Mons. Maurice Willkomm, to whom I sent specimens, writes "The *Sagina* of which you have sent me some specimens is certainly very like my *S. Rodriguezii*, but it differs in the calyx valves being erect and not spreading in the form of a cross, and in the peduncles being slightly curved. These are my reasons for considering your plant an apetalous variety of *S. maritima*, Don."—F. Townsend.

Geranium macrorrhizum, L. Postbridge, Dartmoor, S. Devon, 30th July, 1894. Naturalised.—S. T. Dunn. "Mrs. E. A. Lomax sent out specimens from Dartmoor of this *Geranium* three or four years ago."—E. F. Linton.

Lotus corniculatus, L., v. *crassifolius*, Pers. Sandhills, Southport, Lancs., 17th August, 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. Specimens exhibit fairly well the features of Persoon's plant, which appears to be a maritime form rather than a true variety.—W. R. L.

Astragalus hypoglottis, L. Near Killeany, Gt. Island of Arran, Galway Bay, 14th June, 1894.—Leg. P. B. O'Kelly. This is an exceedingly rare plant in Ireland, there being only one locality where it is known to grow in the Gt. Island of Arran, Galway Bay. As it has never, I believe, been distributed from Ireland, I venture to send a batch for the Club.—H. C. Levinge.

Rubus —— sp. ? Stream side in boggy wood, Fair Oak, near Tintern, Mon., 31st August, 1894. Bush tall, eight to ten feet or more. Leaves yellowish-green and rather thicker in texture than in typical *R. suberectus*, nearly all 5-nate, not more than three or four, mostly deformed 7-nate ones were seen on the whole bush, which was a large one. Fruit very abundant, large and *black* when ripe. Some of the specimens were submitted

to Mr. Rogers as "*R. sulcatus*?" He says "I do not think this will do for *R. sulcatus*, though in some particulars it seems to approach it. Further observation will not improbably prove it to be *R. suberectus*."—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "*R. suberectus*, Anders."—E. F. L. and W. R. L.

Rubus Rogersii, Linton. Blackdown Hills, Somerset, 28th Aug., 1894.—R. P. MURRAY. "Identical in stem and leaves with the typical plant as found in other counties; but the panicle is quite abnormal."—W. M. R.

R. carpinifolius, W. & N. Valley near Bomer Mere, 10th Sept., and Cliff near the Church, Yorton, Salop, 11th Sept., 1894.—F. A. Rogers, for W. MOYLE ROGERS.

R. incurvatus, Bab. Near the Cottage, Knock Drin, Co. Westmeath, Oct., 1894. Record for Ireland. It is very abundant in the locality stated.—H. C. LEVINGE.

R. longistamineus, Focke. Yate Common, West Gloucestershire, July and August, 1894. A form of *Sprengelii* that is probably unknown at any other station. It differs considerably from the typical plant, and is found abundantly on the open common.—JAS. W. WHITE. "A small form of *R. Lindleianus* with finer leaf-toothing and broader panicle than usual, and rather exceptionally hairy rachis and pedicels. This is the plant which Dr. Focke formerly suggested we should place under *R. Sprengelii*, Weihe, with the above varietal name (see 'Journ. Bot.,' 1893, 115); but on my sending him now a good series of Mr. White's specimens he agrees with my determination that the plant is 'nothing else than *R. Lindleianus*,' and adds 'The specimen I saw at a former time looked so very near *R. Sprengelii* that I did not compare it with *R. Lindleianus*. The present materials, however, show certainly the identity.' Its variation from type is due, I suppose, to its growth on an exposed common."—W. M. Rogers.

R. rhamnifolius, W. & N. (sp. coll.). Ham Common, Surrey, 25th Aug., 1894. Petals pink, small, crumpled, fugitive. Mr. Rogers says, "This is a very interesting form, but it is one of a series, and I have collected and seen others intermediate between it and our ordinary *rhamnifolius*, and Focke advises our being content with *R. rhamnifolius*, W. & N. (sp. coll.), to represent them all in our present list."—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

R. nemoralis, P. J. Muell. (Genev. non Bab.) Branksome Park, Dorset, 22nd June, 1894. Dr. Focke agrees with me in thinking that this is just Mueller's plant, as described by Genevier ('Ess. Mon.' p. 186). See 'Journ. of Bot.' 1894, p. 42. As yet I have seen quite the same plant only from W. Cornwall, Dorset, S. Hants, and Herefordshire.—W. MOYLE ROGERS.

R. pulcherrimus, Neuman. West Cliff, Bournemouth, S. Hants, 3rd June and 7th July, 1893. Slepe, Lytchett Minster, Dorset, September, 1893. I think about the average form of the South of England, where this species is only occasionally as robust as it is commonly in the North and in Scandinavia.—W. MOYLE ROGERS.

Rubus Dumnoniensis, Bab. Yate Common, West Gloucestershire, 11th July, 1894. This addition to the flora of Gloucestershire was pointed out by the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers on a recent visit. Before that the plant had been considered to be *calvatus*, in accordance with the opinion of a leading botanist given many years ago.—Jas. W. White.

R. ——. Near the tram stables, Walton, Lancs., 29th August, 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. "*R. mercicus*, Bagnall, var. *bracteatus*, Bagnall, 'Journ. Bot.,' 1894, 187; a weak form or state of it. Specimens submitted by me to Mr. Bagnall with this suggestion have drawn from him the following note: 'Mr. Wheldon's plant from Walton, S. W. Lancs., exactly resembles *R. mercicus*, var. *bracteatus*, in the form it assumes when growing in quarries or rocky places, as with us in the stone quarries at Hartshill and at Corley Rock. In these places it is weaker in its growth and arcuate-prostrate in habit. The petals of the Warwickshire plant are white at first, but afterwards assume a pale pink colour; but possibly soil influence may cause the petals to be permanently pink. I should have no hesitation in placing these specimens from Walton under *R. mercicus*, var. *bracteatus*.' Mr. Wheldon writes:—'Petals small, pink; filaments white; styles yellowish-green. Noticed for the last three years, its prostrate stems forming dense low thickets.' Hitherto recorded from Warwickshire only."—W. M. Rogers.

R. mercicus, Bag., var. *bracteatus*, Bag. Near Hartshill, Warwickshire, 20th August, 1894. This very marked variety of *R. mercicus* may be distinguished at sight from the type by its longer and more pyramidal panicle and more numerous and larger bracts. In Warwickshire it is more abundant than the type, occurring in hedges and quarries from Radford to Hartshill, Wolvey and Shilton.—J. E. Bagnall.

R. gratus, Focke. Near Obe, S. Harris, 25th July, 1894.—W. A. Shoolbred. Mr. Shoolbred states that it has been submitted to Mr. Rogers.

R. gratus, Focke? (1) Fazackerly, Liverpool, 22nd July, 1894. Stems erect arcuate. Flowers very large and handsome, pink, strongly recalling apple blossom in size and tint. (2) Aintree, Liverpool, 17th July, 1894. Apparently the same as the plant sent from Fazackerly, but in this the petals are nearly white, with the faintest blush of pink. (3) Hedges, Walton, Liverpool, 20th July, 1894. When the petals fall the sepals are reflexed, but they soon become patent and at length loosely embrace the fruit. Petals pinkish white. (4) Var. with the sepals abnormally developed into leaves. Thickets, Walton, Lancashire. Petals pale pink. 1st August, 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. "All four packets good *gratus*. But in the foliaceous-sepaled packet (Walton) some of the leaves much more finely toothed than usual. Can there be a mixture here?"—W. M. Rogers.

R. ramosus, Briggs. Egg Buckland and Bickleigh Vale, S. Devon, June, 1893, and 3rd July, 1894. Rather weak but still characteristic specimens of this well-marked species, which has as yet been found only in Devon and Cornwall, though locally abundant there.—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus lasioclados, Focke? Rough meadow, Belmont, Herefordshire, July, 1894.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Surely nearer to *R. pubescens* and *R. argentatus*, than to *R. lasciocladus*."—W. M. Rogers. "*R. argentatus*, P. J. Muell."—Dr. Focke.

R. rusticanus, Merc. Great Orme's Head, N. Wales, August, 1894 Is this Leighton's var. b. as described on page 104 of Babington's 'Rubi'?—J. A. WHELDON. "I am sorry to be unable to answer Mr. Wheldon's question. This is certainly a common form of *R. rusticanus*."—W. M. Rogers.

R. rusticanus × *corylifolius*. The Wyck Valley, West Gloucestershire, 24th Sept., 1894. There seems to be little doubt about this determination. The hybrid occurs in quantity.—JAS. W. WHITE. "Yes."—W. M. Rogers.

R. pubescens, W., variety. Caplar, Herefordshire, July and September, 1894. This is the plant referred by Prof. Babington, and afterwards by Dr. Focke, to *R. thyrsoideus*, Wimm. See 'Report,' pp. 250, 328. Dr. Focke was with me this year, and having inspected a series of this plant in my herbarium, pronounced emphatically that it was not *R. thyrsoideus*, Wimm.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I should so name it. A very handsome form, coming in between the German *pubescens* and my var. *subinermis*."—W. M. Rogers.

R. pubescens, W. var. *subinermis*, Rogers. Woods, Hope Mansel parish, Herefordshire, 22nd June, 1893. I am sorry not to be able this year to send more of this, which is an abundant and beautiful plant in certain woods in Hope Mansel and neighbouring parishes. It has been seen by Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, and pronounced by him to be his var. *subinermis* of *R. pubescens*.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

R. Questierii, P. J. Muell. This plant is extremely abundant in many of the woods near Bailey Gate, in S.E. Dorset. Until very lately, we have treated it as a variety of *R. erythrinus*, Genev., under which name it has unfortunately been occasionally distributed. Last summer I had the pleasure of showing it in the living state to Dr. Focke, who has since written to me: "Your "*Rubus erythrinus*" from Dullar Wood is *R. Questierii*, P. J. Muell; it agrees exactly with my numerous specimens from different parts of western France. Leaves green on both sides, leaflets tapering into a long point, a loose, generally leafy panicle; *grey* felted sepals, which are not common in brambles whose leaves are all green beneath. The panicle bears a few glandular setæ, which are seldom wanting in this species. The *Rubus Questierii* is a very constant form, so far as it can be seen from dried specimens, and as Genevier asserts."—R. P. MURRAY. Clearly the same plant as is represented in my herbarium by French specimans labelled *R. Questierii* by their collector, the late Prof. Clavaud.—W. M. Rogers.

R. hirtifolius, Müll. and Wirtg. Woods, Ludford, Herefordshire, 6th September, 1894. Dried specimens of this plant were pronounced by Dr. Focke, in 1892, to be *R. hirtifolius*, M. and W. It was gathered this year by me in company with Rev. W. M. Rogers, who, after seeing the growing plant, pronounced it to differ from the *R.*

hirtifolius of the Plymouth neighbourhood. It is an abundant plant in the Ludlow neighbourhood, extending into Shropshire; and I have gathered it in several Welsh counties.—Augustin Ley.

Rubus Menkei, W. et N. Pen Selwood, Somerset, 14th July, 1894. I think it quite possible that this may be rightly referred to *R. Menkei*. It agrees very well on the whole with the brief description given by Dr. Focke in his 'Synopsis Ruborum Germaniæ,' p. 303, while he has twice said of it "*very* near *R. Menkei*," adding on one occasion, "it may be the true plant." Beyond this however, he would not go. I found the plant fruiting abundantly over a few yards beside a country lane, but only in one spot. Dr. Focke considers it intermediate between *R. leucostachys* and *R. Bellardi*.—R. P. Murray. "Looks curiously intermediate between *R. Sprengelii* and *R. Bloxamii*. I do not know *R. Menkei*."—W. M. Rogers.

R. pyramidalis, Kalt. Backwell Hill, North Somerset, 7th Sept., 1894. The Wyck Valley, West Gloucestershire, 28th Sept., 1894. Probably a new record. This bramble has lately been recognised in both divisions of the Bristol district.—Jas. W. White. "Both rightly named, I think, though apparently receding from typical *pyramidalis* in the direction of *R. leucostachys*, especially (like the form referred to in the 1893 'Report,' p. 407) in the densely hairy stem."—W. M. Rogers.

R. pyramidalis, Kalt.? Hedges, Walton, Lancashire, Sept., 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. "*R. leucostachys*, Schleich."—W. M. Rogers.

R. leucostachys, Schleich., var. *angustifolius*, Rogers. Little Doward, Herefordshire, 26th July, 1894. This very well marked form is abundant in Herefordshire. I should say it is far too abundant and well marked to admit of being supposed to be a hybrid.—Augustin Ley.

R. leucostachys, Schleich × *villicaulis*, v. *Selmeri*. Near Christchurch, S. Hants, 6th and 18th July, 1894.—F. A. Rogers for W. M. Rogers, and R. P. Murray.

R. lasioclados, Focke, teste Dr. Focke. Paddlesworth Wood, E. Kent, 1st August, 1894.—E. S. Marshall.

R. curvidens, Ley. Wood, Sellack, Herefordshire, 31st July, 1894.—Augustin Ley.

R.? *mucronatus* × *Questierii*. Copse, Lytchett Matravers, Dorset, 26th July, 1894.—R. P. Murray. "An interesting hybrid, which has every appearance of being rightly named."—W. M. Rogers.

R. mucronatus, Blox. × *R. radula*, var. *anglicanus*, Rogers. Near Christchurch, S. Hants, 6th July, 1894.—F. A. Rogers for W. Moyle Rogers. The Rev. R. P. Murray sends specimens of the same plant collected in the same locality twelve days later, but on his labels the name *R. rusticanus* takes the place of *R. mucronatus*. We certainly saw both these species, together with *R. Bloxamii* and the var. *anglicanus*, growing in the immediate neighbourhood of the hybrid on July 18th; but I think *mucronatus* the more likely parent.—W. M. Rogers.

Rubus Gelertii, Frid., var. *criniger*, Linton. Little Doward (in an open wood border), Herefordshire, 26th July, 1894. Seen by Rev. W. M. Rogers, to whose determination I owe the name.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "A form of *criniger* with leaves thinner and more subglabrous beneath and more finely serrate than usual; panicle right."—E. F. Linton.

R. lasioclados, Focke? Wood border, Ross, 24th July, 1893. The name here suggested is, I fear, wrong.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Here, it seems to me, the alliance is closer with *R. anglosaxonicus* than with *R. lasioclados*. A rather frequent and locally abundant plant in Herefordshire."—W. M. Rogers. "This is not my *R. lasioclados*, but it may be that I once have suggested this name for imperfect dried specimens. The plant reminds one of *R. anglosaxonicus*, *R. Babingtonii*, and other forms."—Dr. Focke.

R. diversifolius × *Lindleianus?* Black Bull Lane, Orrell Park, Lancashire, Aug., 1894.—J. A. WHELDON. "*R. infestus*, Weihe."—W. M. Rogers.

R. Borreri, Bell-Salt, var. *virgultorum*, Ley. Tomlinshill, 28th June, 1893; Leysters, Herefordshire, 4th October, 1894. These two sets represent extremes in the variety, that from Tomlinshill (on an open common) being far more thorny and hairy, that from Leysters (in a wood) far less so, than the type. I believe both to be rightly referred to var. *virgultorum*.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Mr. Rogers remarks on the Leysters plant: "This seems to take a well-marked step away from average *virgultorum* towards typical *Borreri*, and so is very satisfactory as justifying the association of *virgultorum* with *Borreri* rather than with *infestus*."

R. radula, Weihe, var. *anglicanus*, Rogers. Branksome Woods, Dorset, 28th July, 1894.—R. P. MURRAY. "Yes, very characteristic."—W. M. Rogers. Also from same locality, and from Holdenhurst, S. Hants, July, 1894.—F. A. Rogers for W. MOYLE ROGERS.

R. oigoclados, Muell. and Lefv. Chard Common, S. Somerset, 13th July, 1893.—R. P. MURRAY. "Yes, a small form, such as is abundant in parts of S. Devon."—W. M. Rogers.

R. melanodermis, Focke. Branksome Woods, Dorset, 28th July, 1894.—R. P. MURRAY. "The typical plant."—W. M. Rogers.

R. mutabilis, Genev., var. *nemorosus*, Genev. Coleridge, S. Devon, 5th July, 1894.—W. MOYLE ROGERS.

R. mutabilis × *rusticanus*. Near Witley, Surrey, 14th Aug., 1894. Agreed to by Dr. Focke and Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, in whose company I found it. About intermediate between the parents which grow together close by. Almost wholly sterile.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

R. Bloxamii, Lees, × *R. leucostachys*, Schleich.? Hinton Admiral, on the common by Wooton Road, S. Hants, 17th July, 1894.—F. A. Rogers for W. MOYLE ROGERS. The naming is only by way of suggestion, as I have not seen the plant growing; but I believe that there is certainly *R. Bloxamii* in it.—W. M. R.

Rubus obscurus, Kalt. Woods, Belmont, Herefordshire, July, 1894. Petals, stamens, and styles red. Seen growing by Dr. Focke this year, and pronounced by him "typical *obscurus*."—AUGUSTIN LEY. "All that is sent out to members is the true *obscurus* as named by Dr. Focke in 1894, a different plant from all that has hitherto been sent out as *obscurus*, Kalt., or *Reuteri*, Merc. We have eliminated a few panicles and leaves of a *fuscus* form, which were no doubt unintentionally intermixed."—E. F. & W. R. Linton.

R. ——. Wood at Eastham, Cheshire, 1st Oct., 1894.—J. A WHELDON. "*R. rosaceus*, W. N., var. *silvestris*, R. P. Murray; though a form of it nearer to var. *hystrix* than the common N. Devon *silvestris*, itself a very near ally of *hystrix*."—W. M. Rogers.

R. cognatus, N. E. Brown. Royal Common, near Peperharrow, Surrey, 27th Aug., 1894. Dr. Focke *(in litt.)* remarks to me, on the W. Surrey plant, that it "is very near the true German *R. Koehleri*, and perhaps only a small state of it."—E. S. MARSHALL. This is now reduced by Rev. W. M. Rogers to *R. Koehleri*, v. *cognatus*, N. E. Brown.

R. viridis, Kalt. Benthal Edge, Salop, 4th September, 1894.—W. H. PAINTER. Rev. W. M. Rogers, who had at first suggested the above, afterwards named it a strong form of *R. pallidus*, W. & N.

R. Kaltenbachii, Metsch. f. Wood border, The Hudnals, Brockwein Common, W. Gloucester, 4th September, 1894. New, I think, to this side of the Severn estuary, as far at least as W. Gloucester is concerned. Mr. Rogers, who saw this when here, says, "I think certainly under *R. Kaltenbachii*, Metsch., though I think (trusting to memory) something off type in stem and leaves. Yours is quite typical panicle (as I understand it) except in having the glandular hairs longer and redder. Your stem is hairier, and your leaves with more compound serrations. But all this may depend on soil and situation."—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

R. —— Coppice Wood, Kimbolton, Herefordshire, 4th October, 1894. Too late to obtain good panicles, or to observe floral organs. Creeping, and producing abundant, small, simple panicles. I have sent sets of this plant to Dr. Focke and to Rev. W. M. Rogers, who it is hoped will give it a name.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Shade form of *R. rubiginosus*, P. J. Muell."—W. M. Rogers. "More hairy than typical *R. rubiginosus*, but in all other characters not different."—Dr. Focke.

R. ——. (1) Hedges between the Golf Links and Crosby, Lancashire, 23rd July, 1894. (2) Hedges at foot of Bidston Hill, Cheshire, 21st July, 1894. Abundant but apparently almost sterile. I visited the place later and not one panicle in a dozen had a ripe drupelet upon it. The sepals were clasping the fruit.—J. A. WHELDON. "(1) *R. dumetorum*, W. & N., a form near a. *ferox*, Weihe, or not improbably a hybrid. It seems nearly barren. (2) Mr. Wheldon's plant from Bidston Hill, Cheshire, is very like (1) though nearer still to *ferox*."—W. M. Rogers.

Rubus —— n. sp.? Abundant about Sandling Park, E. Kent, 2nd August, 1894. Petals flesh coloured. Dr. Focke writes that "this reminds [one of] *R. callianthus*, Focke, and *R. Holandrei*, P. J. Muell, but not the same." Rev. W. M. Rogers says:—"*R. dumetorum* W. & N. One of the endless forms near var. *tuberculatus*, Bab." It is remarkable for its bright red stems, and very neat rounded leaflets, and is when living very different looking from any *dumetorum*-form that I have hitherto seen.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Seems to me not separable from *R. tuberculatus*, Bab. as understood by Rev. W. H. Purchas and myself."—W. R. L.

R. Balfourianus, Blox. Walton, Liverpool, 17th July, 1894. A curious form with septenate leaves which appears to be frequent here. —J. A. WHELDON. "I am afraid this will not do for *Balfourianus*. It is nearer to *R. sublustris*, Lees, which frequently has septenate pinnate leaves; but I believe it to be a hybrid."—W. M. Rogers.

R. cæsius, var. *hispidus*, Bab.? Great Orme's Head, N. Wales, August, 1894. Much more setose than our common plant, but differing from *hispidus* as described by Prof. Babington, in having a bright purplish red stem. It may be a hybrid, but grew high up on Orme's Head, with no bramble near except *R. rusticanus*.— J. A. WHELDON. "Apparently var. *hispidus*, W. & N. There is no mention of green stem in 'Rub. Germ.'"—W. M. Rogers.

R. cæsius, var. *umbrosus?* Sandhills, Crosby, Lancashire, July, 1894. Clothing large tracts on the barren sandhills of Lancashire and Cheshire.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes, *aquaticus*, W. & N."— W. M. Rogers.

Dryas octopetala, Linn. Cnochan, W. Ross, June, 1894. Sent as a voucher for the occurrence of this plant in West Ross. It was originally recorded for the Cnochan rocks by Dr. Lightfoot in the 'Flora Scotica,' but there was considerable doubt as to the occurrence of *Dryas* in both counties. This year I was enabled to visit the rather remote locality and found *Dryas* in both West Ross and West Sutherland, on the Cnochan rocks, which are a fine range of limestone cliffs. An account of the plants found on the Ross-shire portion will be found in the 'Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh,' 1894, pp. 112-171; and of the Sutherlandshire plants notices are given in the 'Annals of Scottish Nat. History,' Jan, 1895.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Dryas octopetala, L. v. *pilosa*, Bab. Castle Taylor, Co. Galway, 16th May, 1892. A very doubtful variety I fear.—H. C. LEVINGE. See 'Report' for 1892, p. 369. The sepals in the variety are longer and broader and clothed with more numerous black setæ than in the type. The leaf characters scarcely differ from the type.—W. R. L.

Fragaria ——. In a ditch bordering a plantation, which is part of a park, near Haines Hill, Hurst, Berkshire, June, 1894. The plants grew in a ditch by the side of a park near Ruscombe. Typical *F. vesca* was in the vicinity, and the gardens of the house were not a great distance away. At first I thought it might be depauperated *F. chiloensis*, but after a second visit I was more inclined to think it might

be a hybrid *F. vesca* × *chiloensis*. The facies of the plant are fairly well represented in the plate of *F. dumetorum*, Jord. in Jordan and Fourreau's 'Icones,' but *F. dumetorum* belongs to the group of *F. collina* which has the calyx upright and appressed to the succulent receptacle. In this plant they are reflexed, as in *F. vesca*. It differs from this latter plant by its much larger leaves, with more open teeth, of a distinctly papyraceous texture, and conspicuously paler on the under surface, while the upper is of a darker green. The long, coarser runners are different from any I have seen in normal *F. vesca*. The very much smaller flowers and the smaller receptacle distinguish it from *F. chiloensis*. It may be well to distinguish it provisionally as *F. bercheriensis*? *vesca* × *chiloensis*.—G. C. Druce. "The hairs on the scape are reflexed for certain, anyhow now! whether so when fresh? But the calyx looks like a form of *chiloensis*, "—Ar. Bennett. This is not a hybrid as it fruits freely. The presence of runners does not separate it from *vesca;* I have ordinary *vesca* with even longer runners than appear in this plant. It is thus mainly distinct by its habit and size, and by the colour and texture of the leaves. I have just the same plant from Rockheath, Sprowston, Norfolk, and Godalming, Surrey. Cultivation alongside of type *vesca* would show if it possesses features justifying its taking position as a variety or species.—W. R. L.

Potentilla inclinata, Vill. Walton-on-Thames Common, 16th June, 1894. Alien.—W. H. Beeby.

P. procumbens × *Tormentilla*. Between Witley and Thursley, Surrey, 10th July, 1894.—S. T. Dunn. Railway Cutting, Edge Green, Cheshire, 24th July, 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. Copses near Dunsfold, Surrey, 24th July, 1894.- E. S. Marshall. The two first are confirmed by Rev. E. S. Marshall, and on his own he writes: "All these specimens are from one strong growing prostrate plant. The hybrid is not rare thereabouts, varying considerably."

P. reptans × *Tormentilla*. Roadside near Ivybridge, S. Devon, 13th July, 1894. Fairly intermediate. Petals uniformly four, larger than in *P. Tormentilla*. I saw no species near except the two parents.—E. S. Marshall. Mr. Marshall sends the same from near Chiddingfold, Surrey, 24th July, 1894.

Alchemilla vulgaris, L. v. *alpestris* (Schmidt). Moffat, Dumfries, 7th July, 1894.—E. F. Linton. Ditto var. *filicaulis* (Buser). Moffat, Dumfries, July, 1894.—W. R. Linton. A short account of the *vulgaris* group by Rev. E. F. Linton will be found in 'Annals of Scot. Nat. Hist.', 1895, p. 47; and in the 'Journal of Botany' for 1895, p. 110.

Rosa Robertsoni, Baker. Near Ham Common, Surrey, 23rd June and 7th July, 1894. Named for me by Mr. Rogers.—A. H. Wolley Dod. The view of Continental specialists (M. Crépin and others) at the present time is that *R. involuta* Sm., is a hybrid whose parentage is *R. pimpinellifolia*, Linn., on the one hand, and *R. tomentosa* or *R. canina*, or perhaps *R. mollis*, *R. rubiginosa*, or *R. micrantha*, on the other. M. Crépin, whose excellent paper on the subject appears in 'Ann.

Scot. Nat. Hist.,' 1895, p. 39 sqq., advises study of living plants of the varieties of *R. involuta* in their natural habitats, and of other roses growing near them, in order to discover, if possible, the parentage of the several *involuta* forms, and so attain in each case to a correct designation. The designation of the above, strictly speaking, no doubt given by Mr. Rogers, is *R. involuta*, Sm., var. *Robertsoni*, Baker. —W. R. L.

Rosa tomentosa, Sm., var. *pseudo-mollis*, Baker fil. On Boar's Hill, Berkshire, June, 1893. This is the rose which I pointed out to Mr. J. G. Baker as one which had been sent to the Botanical Record Club as *R. mollis*, and commented upon by the Editor on p. 144 of the 'Report' for 1880. I have submitted specimens to M. Crépin, who says they are undoubtedly a form of *R. tomentosa*.—G. Claridge Druce. "Rightly named, I should suppose, though it seems a case in which certainty is hardly possible without seeing more advanced specimens."—W. M. Rogers.

R. rubiginosa, L.? var. Boxley Warren, E. Kent, 31st July, 1894. " . . . une variation du *R. rubiginosa*, L."; Prof. Crépin, in litt.—Edward S. Marshall.

R. permixta, Déségl. Slopes over Halling, W. Kent, 19th August, 1894. Mr. Rogers thinks this probably correct. M. Crépin only says: '*R. micrantha*, var.'"—A. H. Wolley Dod.

R. micrantha, Sm. var., teste M. Crépin. Near Ivybridge, S. Devon, 13th July, 1894. So different in appearance from the *micrantha* of Kent and Surrey that I was quite puzzled by it. Rev. W. Moyle Rogers writes: "A frequent (perhaps the most frequent) S. Devon form of *micrantha*, most abundant on the wooded slopes in Teign Valley, its peculiarities due, I suppose, to the moist climate and intermittent sunshine."—Edward S. Marshall.

R. hystrix, Lem. Dartford Heath, W. Kent, 26th August, 1894. Mr. Rogers thinks this is probably correctly named, though he remarks the leaves are neither densely glandular beneath nor distinctly crenate based. M. Crépin did not go further than "*R. micrantha*, var."—A. H. Wolley Dod.

R. canina, L., under var. *aspernata* (Déséglise). Dunsfold Common, Surrey, 13th Sept., 1894. "*R. canina*, L. var. du groupe *R. verticillacantha*, Mér." M. Crépin in litt.—E. S. Marshall.

R. stylosa, Desv. var. *systyla* (Bast.) A state of poor sandy soil. Dunsfold Common, Surrey, 24th July, 1894.—E. S. Marshall.

R. systyla, Bast. Ham Common, Surrey, 7th July, 1894. I have been unable to get a name for this rose. M. Crépin says it is a variety of *R. systyla*, Bast., interesting on account of its fruit becoming more or less rounded. Mr. Rogers also thought it an interesting form, but did not suggest a varietal name.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

R. stylosa, Desv. var. *leucochroa* (Desv.) Bigbury, S. Devon, 7th July, 1894. An abundant rose in the district around Modbury and Kingsbridge; certainly most distinct and constant in character, as a

variety. Petals pure white, styles subsessile.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Most typical, an exceedingly abundant and well marked Devon plant."—W. M. Rogers.

Pyrus latifolia, Syme, v. *decipiens*, N. E. Brown. Minehead, Somerset, 5th Sept., 1894.—R. P. MURRAY.

P. intermedia, Ehrh. Mountain cliff, Craig Castle, Breconshire, 5th June, 1894. Growth of *P. Aria*, with long thick straggling branches; anthers pink; fruit large, dull red. Has *P. intermedia* constantly *pink* anthers? Those of *P. Aria* are commonly cream-coloured.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Wooded limestone cliffs, Piercefield, Mon., 16th May and 14th Sept., 1894. The tree from which these specimens were gathered was, I believe, first discovered by the Rev. A. Ley some years ago. The flowering pieces sent were gathered by Mr. Ley and myself. There is no doubt about the tree being native here. *P. Aria*, *latifolia* and *torminalis* are growing in near vicinity, but as fruit is pretty freely produced it does not appear to be a hybrid. A few years ago I found another small tree of it on the cliffs at Pen Moyle, on the opposite (W. Glos.) side of the Wye, and last year Mr. Ley and I found another on the limestone cliffs at Mounton, Mon., about two-and-a-half miles from the Piercefield station. The flowers of *intermedia* are larger than those of typical *Aria*, and the anthers bright red instead of dirty white. The fruit is much smaller than in *Aria*, a bright clear sealing-wax red, not at all inclining to orange, and is devoid of tomentum.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

P. ——. Limestone cliff, Craig Cille, Breconshire, 5th June, 1894. See 'Report,' 1893, p. 415. I have made further observations on this *Pyrus* this season. It flowered profusely this year, as all of the Whitebeam section, and I had good opportunities of observing it. Bush slender, much branched; flowers much smaller than those of *P. Aria* and *P. intermedia*; petals about half the size of those of the latter; anthers cream-coloured. Fruit ripening about the 1st of September, small round bright red, very bitter in taste. Ripe fruit of the size and colour of a small holly-berry.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Published as *P. minima*, n. sp., or n. var., by Mr. Ley in 'Journ. of Bot.,' 1895, p. 84.

P. communis, L. v. *Achras* (Gært.). Moreton Morrell, Warwickshire, May and July, 1894.—H. BROMWICH. "I should call this var. *Pyraster*."—G. C. Druce. Seems correct, but fruit wanted for determination.—W. R. L.

Saxifraga granulata, L. A few fine specimens are enclosed of this plant from the margin of a wood near Bucklerbury, Berks, June, 1894.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

S. Sternbergii, Willd. On rocks near Blackhead, Co. Clare, 19th May, 1892. See 'Report,' 1892, p. 371.—H. C. LEVINGE.

Ribes Uva-crispa, L. Plantation near Alstonfield, Staffordshire, 26th June, 1891.—W. H. PURCHAS. This has the fruit setose, whilst *R. Uva-crispa* is a smooth-fruited plant.—W. R. L.

Epilobium hirsutum × *montanum.* Cultivated ground, Corston, N. Somerset, 31st July, 1894.—J. W. White. A good intermediate, exhibiting features of both parents.—W. R. L.

E. parviflorum × *obscurum*; ad *parviflorum* vergens. Near Malpas, Cheshire, 23rd July, 1894. Confirmed by Rev. E. S. Marshall.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

E. montanum × *roseum.* Natural garden hybrid, Milford, Surrey, 23rd July, 1894.—E. S. Marshall.

E. montanum × *obscurum*; ad *montanum* recedens. Duckington, Cheshire, 22nd July, 1894. Confirmed by Rev. E. S. Marshall.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

E. adnatum × *Lamyi.* Natural garden hybrid, Milford, Surrey, 29th August, 1894.—E. S. Marshall.

E. Lamyi × *montanum*? Quarries, Brislington, N. Somerset, July, 1894. One large plant only.—J. W. White. "*E. montanum* × *obscurum.* The habit, inflorescence, shape and texture of leaves all strongly recall *E. obscurum.* I can detect no evident sign of *E. Lamyi* in the specimens sent."—E. S. Marshall.

E. obscurum × *roseum.* Shore of Cropstone Reservoir, Leicestershire, Aug., 1894. Leg. Rev. T. A. Preston. On the muddy shores left dry by the receding water of Cropstone Reservoir, six miles from Leicester, sprang up vast beds of plants, sometimes a belt of one genus followed lower down by a belt of a quite different genus. One of these belts was an *Epilobium* belt. The species were *hirsutum*, *parviflorum*, *montanum*, *obscurum*, and *roseum*, but hybrid forms occupied by far the largest area, the individuals of pure type being comparatively few. Among the hybrids what appears to be *obscurum* × *roseum* was perhaps most conspicuous. This belt being rather high on the sloping banks has probably been exposed for at least two summers, so that it it possible the hybridizing may have taken place on the spot. Another belt consisted almost entirely of *Polygonum Persicaria* and *lapathifolium* intermixed and growing three feet high.—F. T. Mott.—"Correct, I believe."—E. S. Marshall.

E. Lamyi, Wirtg. Quarries, Brislington, N. Somerset, Sept., 1894. I think it unlikely that Bristol specimens have been distributed hitherto.—J. W. White.

E. Lamyi × *lanceolatum.* Natural garden hybrid, Milford, Surrey, 23rd July, 1894. Stigmas shortly four-cleft. *E. Lamyi* rather than *E. adnatum* is indicated as a parent by the large flowers, broader band, shorter and less strap-shaped leaves, and the texture.—E. S. Marshall.

Falcaria Rivini, Host. Originally from Preston, E. Kent. Leg. G. Bowker. Garden, Milford, 29th Aug., 1894. I regret that I can only send leaves. Owing, probably, to the very wet season, it hardly flowered at all with me last summer.—Edward S. Marshall. "The plant was found near Westgate, Kent, by the late Rev. Aubrey Moore in 1886 as reported by me in the 'Journ. Bot.' for that year. The older generic name is *Prionitis*, Adans. (1763) and its name in that genus is *P. Falcaria*, Du Mort., 'Fl. Belg.' 77."—G. C. Druce.

Galium ——. Sandy pasture, Chilworth, Surrey, 27th May, 1894. —S. T. Dunn. *G. erectum*, Huds.

G. Mollugo?, var. (1) Malborough, S. Devon, 9th July, 1894. Leaves glabrous, coriaceous, dark green, punctulate, with rather revolute margins, patent. Infloresence lax and rather few flowered. Petals with an apiculus about half as long as their limb. This looked very different from the ordinary form of *Mollugo* in Surrey.—E. S. Marshall. "A narrow leaved form for which I know of no exact name."—A. Bennett. (2) Near Churchstow, S. Devon, 9th July, 1894. Leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, awned, dotted, scarcely veined, dull (palish) green, mostly declining. Petals dull white, linear-oblong, with an apiculus one-quarter the length of the limb, or thereabouts. A very different looking plant from the Malborough one when fresh.—E. S. Marshall. "Very near *G. elatum*, Thuill., var. *Bakeri*, Syme, if not identical."—A. Bennett. I do not think anything can be made of the length of the apiculus of the corolla lobe. In my series of specimens of *G. Mollugo*, the apiculus runs from quite short in a plant from E. Derbyshire to one as long as that of the Malborough plant in a specimen from Spetisbury, Dorset. It is noticeable that the apiculi of corolla and leaf mostly vary together, and that a large apiculus goes with a narrow leaf. I consider (1) to be a glabrous and rather narrow-leaved form of *G. Mollugo*, with ascending branches, (2) being another form characterised by distant patent branches.—W. R. L.

G. Mollugo × *verum*. Sandy ground at the mouth of the Avon, Bigbury, S. Devon, 29th June, 1894. Fairly intermediate, perhaps a little on the *Mollugo* side.—E. S. Marshall.

G. Mollugo × *verum*. (Approaching *verum*.) Sandhills of Bigbury Bay, near Bantham, S. Devon, 3rd July, 1894. This is an extreme form of the hybrid, which I found in several stations hereabouts, varying greatly. The parents grow together abundantly. The present plant greatly resembles *G. verum* in size and habit, but I have no doubt whatever as to its hybrid origin; it occurs in profusion over a considerable extent of ground. Prostrate; flowers small, pale yellow.—Edward S. Marshall.

Asperula taurina, L. Root from Yarrow banks below Selkirk, naturalized: legit Boyd, 1892. Garden, Milford, 5th May, 1894.—E. S. Marshall.

Valerianella olitoria, Moench. var. *lasiocarpa*, Reichb. Bigbury, S. Devon, 19th June, 1894. I am indebted for the varietal name to Mr. Arthur Bennett, who gives var. *pubescens*, Coss. and Germ., as a later synonym. This seems to answer to the var. *mixta* of *V. dentata*. It was the only form of the plant which I saw in S. Devon last summer.—Edward S. Marshall.

Filago germanica × *minima*? Boar's Hill, Berks., Oct., 1894. Specimens were sent to Dr. Focke with an enquiry as to whether the plant was a hybrid, *F. germanica* × *minima*. Dr. Focke replied, "I am not quite sure about your curious *Filago*. In the parts of the flower I see no difference from *germanica*, but the disposition of the flower heads

and the whole habit is very anomalous. I did not succeed in finding the pollen-grains in the dry specimens, but this kind of research may afford us a clear evidence when applied to the living plant." The plant occurred in patches amid dense quantities of the two supposed parents. Dr. Focke's reply come too late for me to adopt his suggestion, but I will carefully watch for the reappearance of the plant this year. —G. C. DRUCE. "I see no sign of the hybrid in this; it is a small form of *germanica*, of late growth, or on very dry soil. Is it not near to *lanuginosa*, DC.?"—A. Bennett. I cannot see anything of *F. minima* in this plant. It produces good fruit and so does not favour the idea of hybridity. I should call it a form, or possibly a variety, of *F. germanica*.—W. R. L.

Filago spathulata, Presl. Roadside on Stubbing's Heath, near Maidenhead, Berks, Sept., 1894. At first I was rather inclined to think this might be a form of *F. apiculata*, but am now more inclined to put it under the above name. In Britain there are several forms which do not well come under either of the described plants.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. "Yes," *F. spathulata*.—E. F. L. and W. R. L.

Inula britannica, L.? Shore of Cropstone Reservoir, Leicestershire, Aug., 1894. Casual. A patch of this plant appeared this summer on the shore of the Cropstone Reservoir, six miles from Leicester. There were probably a hundred individual plants, every one of the same habit, a single leafy unbranched stem bearing one terminal flower. It was a place pitched with large stones, the plants growing between the stones. Specimens were sent to three experts, who respectively named them *Inula salicina*, *montana*, and *britannica*. On comparison with specimens at the Cromwell Road Herbarium the plant seems to agree best with *britannica*, yet not perfectly. That species is generally corymbosely branched, while our plant is very distinctly unbranched and single- headed. There is, however, a bud in the upper axil of some of the larger specimens.—F. T. MOTT. "*I. britannica*, L."—E. F. L. and W. R. L.

Arctium majus, Schk. In a large quarry, Sutton Maddocks, Shropshire, Aug., 1894.—W. H. PAINTER. Not recorded for v.-c. 40 in Watson's 'Top. Bot.' Ed. ii.

A. minus, Schk. Sutton Maddocks, Shropshire, 11th Aug., 1894. —W. H. PAINTER. Not recorded for v.-c. 40 in Watson's 'Top. Bot.' Ed. ii.

Cnicus arvensis × *palustris*? Meadows near the Avon, above Aveton Gifford, S. Devon, 17th July, 1894. This plant occurred with the supposed parents for a considerable distance, and in good quantity. Although upon the whole considerably nearer in facies to *palustris*, it approached *arvensis* in colouring of herbage and flowers, and in the involucres. I do not think that it can be called *palustris*, pure and simple. It seems to be sterile.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL. "I think this is only a form of *C. palustris*."—G. C. Druce. I find good seed plentifully produced in the mature heads, which is strongly negative of hybridity here. I should call it *palustris*.—W. R. L.

Cnicus Forsteri, Sm. N.W. end of L. Owel, Co. Westmeath, 13th July, 1894. Mr. Bennett says of this plant, "probably referable to Smith's plant; but not quite the same as the original in Borrer's herbarium."—H. C. LEVINGE. There is an interesting note on this hybrid in the 'Phytologist,' ii., p. 888.

C. tuberosus, Hoffm. Gathered in the locality mentioned in Mr. Preston's 'Flora of Wiltshire,' namely, in the vicinity of Avebury, Wiltshire, in the middle of September, 1894. The species is plentiful over a very limited area of chalk overgrown with turf. In the young state it is only with difficulty distinguished from *C. acaulis* with which it grows, and with which I believe it hybridises. In September, it could be readily recognised not only by the different texture of the leaves, but esp cially by the shape and colour of the anthodes. The shape being rather hemispherical as opposed to the more cylindrical heads of *C. acaulis*. In colour the flowers of *C. tuberosus* are rather of a rose pink, while those of *C. acaulis* are more purple in tint. These characters are lost to a great extent when dried. The individual flowers of *C. tuberosus* are rather smaller than those of *C. acaulis*. Some specimens of *C. tuberosus* were as much as thirty inches high, they often had two or even three flowered stems. I might say that the flowers had something of the look of *C. pratensis*.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. Excellent specimens of this rare plant.—W. R. L.

C. pratensis, Willd. Willington, Derbyshire, Aug.. 1894. Leg. R. C. Bindley.—W. H. PAINTER. New Record for v.-c. 57.

C. ——. N.W. end of L. Owel, Co. Westmeath, 13th July, 1894 (hybrid). Mr. Bennett remarks, regarding this thistle, that he hardly knows what to suggest. *C. pratensis*, he says, evidently has something to do with it, but the heads will not do for *palustris*. I found exactly the same plant at Lisdoonvarna, in Co. Clare, in 1891, and Messrs. Linton seem to have observed and gathered it at Roundstone, in Connemara, some years ago.—H. C. LEVINGE. "The plant Mr. Levinge sends is the same as the one he refers to, which we gathered at Roundstone in 1885. A note appears on it in the 'Report' for that year, p. 131. Under cultivation, its heads have become cottony, and it has produced good seed. We do not now regard it either as having anything to do with *C. tuberosus*, or as a hybrid, but as a curious form or variety of *C. pratensis*."—E. F. L. and W. R. L

C. acaulis × *arvensis*? Dry exposed bank by roadside, Tidenham Chase, W. Gloucester, 7th Sept., 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. This is a not infrequent form of *acaulis*, which in dry soils will occasionally run up into a long stalk. I have gathered specimens similar to Mr. Shoolbred's plant in Hunts and E. Derbyshire. There is no evidence of *arvensis* here. In the 'Phytologist,' i., p. 902, there is an account of the hybrid, which shows it to be quite a different plant.—W. R. L.

Centaurea nigra, L., form with loosely imbricated phyllaries. Faversham, E. Kent, 1st Sept., 1894. Mr. Townsend thinks this is *C. decipiens*, Thuill., but Mr. Bennett does not, and says we have not Thuillier's true plant represented in Britain. The form now sent is characterised by its very spreading and even-reflexed appendages to

the phyllaries, causing much exposure of the herbaceous portion. The partial denudation of the cilia is, I think, accidental. The buds also are much longer in proportion to their width than in ordinary *nigra*, and the central florets nearly white, contrasting strongly with the brightly-coloured exterior ones. It may be only a state of *nigra*. Its characters are much obscured in dried specimens.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

Centaurea nigra, L., form with large florets. Lower Wych, Cheshire, 13th Aug., 1894. A very beautiful form, but, I suppose, no more. Its peculiarity consists in its large, trumpet-shaped florets, all of which have the segments of the limb brightly coloured and spreading, and being mostly longer than their stamens, the anthodes have a much handsomer appearance than the normal form, which is usually pale in the middle from the comparatively slight development of the corolla limbs of the central florets. At first sight this plant looks like a rayed form, but is not, though the outer florets often spread considerably. Another minor point is that the tube of the corolla is not suddenly contracted below the insertion of the stamens, but tapers nearly uniformly. The dried florets I have put on some of the sheets do not exhibit their characteristics well. The form (?) seems pretty general, but I have found it most abundant in and about the Wyches, which separate Cheshire from Flintshire.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

C. nigra, L. *β. pallens*, Koch. Slopes over Upper Halling, W. Kent, 19th Aug., 1894. Named by Mr. Ar. Bennett.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

Crepis virens, L. (near var. *agrestis?*). Cloverfields, Walton, Lancashire, 21st July, 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. *C. agrestis*, W. K., according to Koch ('Flora,' p. 440), has heads double the usual size. There is nothing remarkable about the size of the heads here.—W. R. L.

C. tectorum, L. forma. Chilworth, Surrey, 30th Aug., 1894. From newly turned ground near Chilworth, near planted fruit trees, and associated with *Euphorbia Esula* L.; and *Crepis virens*, L. in abundance. A form approaching *C. virens*, L., but differing in the downy receptacle, revolute upper leaves and brown achenes.—S. T. Dunn. A somewhat slender form of *C. virens*, with achenes of the usual fuscous brown colour. Neither phyllaries nor fruit will do for *tectorum*.—W. R. L.

Hieracium Pilosella, L. var. *nigrescens*, Fries. Root from Canlochan Glen, Forfar, 1892, Garden, Milford, 15th June, 1894.—E. S. Marshall. 'Journ. of Bot.' 1893, p. 232.

H. lingulatum, Backh. Alpine cliffs, Ben Beithin, Argyle, 5th Aug., 1894.—W. A. Shoolbred.

H. iricum, Fries. (fide F. J. Hanbury.) Sandstone cliffs at seashore, south side of Pegal Bay, Waas, Orkney, 22nd Aug., 1894.—H. H. Johnston. Mr. Hanbury again confirms the name, but deprecates such poor specimens being sent.

H. dovense, Linton, var. *Griffithii*, Hanb. Nant Francon, Carnarvonshire, 22nd August, 1894. I was directed, through the kindness of Mr. Griffith, to the locality for this plant in Nant Francon.

So far as I can tell from description alone, the plant I send seems to be that described by Mr. Hanbury, 'Journ. of Bot.' 1894, p. 226 Styles darkened.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I think these are quite right." —F. J. H.

Hieracium Schmidtii, Tausch. Cliffs, West Tarbert Bay, S. Harris, 20th July, 1894. Ligules glabrous, styles yellow. Cliffs, Gilaval Glas, N. Harris, 18th July, 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. Schmidtii, Tausch. var. (fide F. J. Hanbury). Stream side rocks, alt. circa 900 feet, Clisham, N. Harris, 22nd July, 1894. Leaves leathery, ligules very hairy at tips, styles slightly livid. Mr. Hanbury says, "*H. Schmidtii*, Tausch, var. A very similar form to what I found near Braemar." The very hairy ligules had led me to suppose that it belonged to another section.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Mr. Hanbury confirms his previous naming, pointing out that Fries says of *H. Schmidtii* in his Symbol, p. 94, "foliis membranaceis, ligulis evidenter ciliatis," and that type *Schmidtii* includes plants with ciliate and plants with glabrous ligules, and adds, "In the hairiness of the involucre Dr. Shoolbred's plants agree better with the type perhaps than with the Braemar form, (the Irish plant has a hairier involucre), but the ciliate ligules and livid styles join it better to that form than to the type."

H. Schmidtii, Tausch. var. *crinigerum*, Fries. Cliffs near coast, Obe, S. Harris, 26th July, 1894. Exposed rocks, Rueval, Benbecula, 30th July, 1894. Both fide F. J. Hanbury.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

H. Schmidtii, Tausch. var. *devoniense*, Hanb. Old wall, Tuttshill, W. Gloucester, Sept., 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

H. lasiophyllum, Koch. Great Doward, Herefordshire, 12th June, 1894.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Excellent specimens of the typical plant.

H. caledonicum, F. J. Hanbury (fide F. J. H.) Cliffs, near Tarbert, Harris, 20th July, 1894. Ligules glabrous, styles yellow.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

H. clovense, Linton, forma (fide F. J. Hanbury). Mountain cliffs, Ben Eaval, N. Uist, 14th July, 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Dr. Shoolbred's plant can hardly go under *H. clovense*, having neither the foliage nor the phyllaries nor the involucral clothing of that species. It is rather a stunted or rock-exposed state of *H. caledonicum*, F. J. Hanb., somewhat more glandular than the type as described in 'Journal of Bot.' 1889, p. 75, but agreeing closely in this respect with Dr. Shoolbred's well developed Tarbert specimens so named by Mr. Hanbury.—E. F. L. and W. R. L.

H. rubicundum, F. J. Hanbury, var. *Boswelli* (Linton) (fide F. J. Hanbury). Rocks by stream, Clisham, N. Harris, 22nd July, 1894. Cliffs, Beesdale, Luskingtyre, S. Harris, 20th July, 1894. Sea cliffs, near Tarbert, S. Harris, July, 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. The total of specimens was quite few and they have not been circulated. They appeared to be a mixture of different forms if not species, differing in heads and foliage, one specimen coming under *Boswelli*, another under *caledonicum*, the remainder being uncertain.—E.F.L. and W.R.L.

Hieracium Oreades, Fries, (fide F. J. Hanb.) Seacliffs, Loch Maddy, N. Uist, 11th July, 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "Var. *subglabrum*," F. J. Hanbury.

H. scoticum, F. J. Hanb. Cliffs, Barra (Hebrides), 27th July, 1894. Though not on the list of desiderata, I enclose these as some members of the Club may possibly care to have specimens from the Outer Hebrides.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

H. hypochæroides, Gibs. var. *saxorum*, F. J. Hanb. Lime rocks, Dan-y-graig, Breconshire, 7th June, 1894. Styles yellow, phyllaries porrect in bud. Mr. Hanbury's comment on it was: "A very fine form of *H. hypochæroides* var. *saxorum*, I think."—AUGUSTIN LEY. 'Journ. of Bot.' xxx. p. 209.

H. cæsio-murorum, Lindeb. Lime rocks, Dan-y-graig, Breconshire, 7th June, 1894. Styles pure yellow, phyllaries incurved in bud, with conspicuously woolly tips, flowers mostly "stylose," ligules ciliate. Mr. Hanbury writes: "I think that these are a *murorum* form. *Cæsio-murorum* . . . . differs from these plants in general appearance as well as in details . . . . styles, ligules, leaves, etc."—AUGUSTIN LEY.

H. britannicum, F. J. Hanb., var. *vagense*, F. J. Hanb. Root from Breconshire, cult. July, 1894. I am sorry to have only cultivated specimens of this plant to send; it remains, however, unaltered in cultivation; so that, in this case, the cultivated specimens represent very fairly the wild plant. It grows easily and increases by seed profusely, under cultivation.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

H. cæsium, Fr., forma. Riverside rocks, Cwm Taf-fechan, Breconshire, 16th Aug., 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "I think this may be regarded as a small weak form of *H. cæsium*, although the heads are much less clothed than is usual in that species.—F. J. H.

H. cæsium, Fries., forma. Riverside rocks, Cwm Taf-fechan, Breconshire, 16th Aug., 1894.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. Mr. Hanbury remarks on this form that the heads have less clothing than the Scandinavian type, and that he regards it as weak yet good *cæsium*.

H. ——. Mountain cliff, Brecon Beacon, 15th Aug., 1894. Alt. 2,400 feet. I believe this to be the same plant in a wild state as that sent under the name of *H. diaphanum*, var. *stenolepis*, cult., although differing immensely in size and general appearance. See "Further Notes on Hieracia" 'Journ. of Bot.' 1892, p. 131.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Also sent by W. A. SHOOLBRED. See note on *H. diaphanum*, v. *stenolepis*.

H. duriceps, F. J. Hanb. River bank, Settle, West Riding, Yorkshire, 7th July, 1894.—J. COSMO MELVILL. *H. duriceps*, v. *cravoniense*, F. J. Hanb., which is frequent in the Settle district.—W. R. L.

H. diaphanum, Fr., var. *stenolepis*, Lindeb. Root from the Kepste Glen, South Brecon, cult., 17th June, 1894.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Published in 'Journ. of Bot.' for March, 1895, p. 86, by Mr. Ley as *H. diaphanum*, Fr., var. *cacuminum*, Ley. Dr. Elfstrand considered it to be a variety

of *diaphanum*. Mr. Hanbury writes that this plant differs from *H. euprepes*, which it approaches, in having pure yellow styles and much fewer hairs and less floccose involucres.

Hieracium ——. Rocks by alpine stream, Glen a' Chaoldis, Ben Beithin, Argyle, 4th August, 1894. Ligules glabrous, styles dark. These specimens have been seen by Mr. Hanbury, but he has not yet given me a name for them.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

H. vulgatum, Fr. var. Charlesworth, N. Derby, 22nd August, 1894. I had thought this might be the var. *glaucovirens*, Dahlst., but Mr. Hanbury puts it to *H. sciaphilum*, Uechtr., which I see it must be.—W. R. LINTON.

H. lapponicum, Fries. Sandstone rock by stream, Cwm Turell, Breconshire, 16th Aug., 1894. From the original locality; still, so far as I know, the only one in which the plant has been observed.—AUGUSTIN LEY and W. A. SHOOLBRED. 'Journ. of Bot.' 1889, p. 73.

H. ——. Grassy slope, Cwm Taf-fechan, Breconshire, 16th Aug., 1894. Style dark. A. LEY and W. A. SHOOLBRED. "*H. rigidum*, Htn., var. *pullatum*, Dahlst."—F. J. H. Differing from *Friesii* in the leaves not being floccose, the peduncles being clothed with many hairs and setæ, and the phyllaries more than less setose, and only slightly hairy (substance of note by F. J. H.). I have the same variety from Festiniog, Merioneth, and Fortingal, Mid. Perth.—W. R. L.

H. rigidum, Hartm. var. *serpentinum*, F. J. Hanb. Blaen Taf, Breconshire, 16th Aug., 1894. These specimens are from the locality mentioned by Mr. Hanbury, 'Journ. of Bot.' 1894, p. 231.—AUGUSTIN LEY and W. A. SHOOLBRED.

H. zetlandicum, Beeby. North Roe, Northmaven, Shetland, 11th Aug., 1891.—W. H. BEEBY.

H. corymbosum, Fries. Roadside in the valley of the Manyfold, between Holme End and Ecton Bridge, N. E. Staffordshire, 6th Aug., 1894. Not recorded for County 39 in 'Topographical Botany,' ed. ii,—CHARLES BAILEY. "*H. corymbosum*, Fr. var. *salicifolium*, (Lindeb.), agreeing well in all points."—F. J. H.

H. auratum, Fries. (fide F. J. Hanbury). Sandstone cliffs at sea-shore, south side of Pegal Bay, Waas, Orkney, 22nd August, 1894 Phyllaries blackish green, stamens, styles and style branches yellow.—H. H. JOHNSTON.

Leontodon autumnalis, L. Sandstone cliffs at sea shore, Pegal Bay, Waas, Orkney, 22nd Aug., 1894. Native.—H. H. JOHNSTON. The clothing of the involucres varied a good deal in the specimens sent, some approaching *L. pratensis*, Koch.—W. R. L.

Taraxacum palustre, DC. Damp meadows between Blackwater and Frimley, Surrey, 14th May, 1894. Outer phyllaries adpressed.—E. S. MARSHALL. "I should place this with *udum*."—F. Townsend.

T. udum, Jord. Chiddingstone, W. Kent, 2nd May, 1894. This grew, together with *T. officinale*, in a damp pasture near the River Eden, differing markedly from the other by the more prostrate habit

of its leaves and peduncles, smaller and brighter-coloured flowers, the outer phyllaries spreading, the inner green (not glaucous), long, narrow, appressed; leaves usually very much incised.—EDWARD S. MARSHALL. Mr. Townsend passed this without comment. A definition of *T. udum* is given in the 'Report' for 1882, p. 74.

Sonchus palustris, Linn. Oxfordshire, Sept., 1894. The specimens sent were gathered in the Oxfordshire locality. The particulars of its discovery are given in the 'Journal of Botany' for 1893, p. 183. The dry summer of that year terribly punished it, but the more rainy summer of 1894 again revived it. The plant is, I believe, native to the county. These specimens were gathered during a heavy thunderstorm, so that the flowers were a little injured in the subsequent drying.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. Fine specimens of the same, from above Snodland, W. Kent, 19th August, 1894, were contributed by Captain A. H. WOLLEY DOD.

Tragopogon orientalis, L. Railway banks, Burton Green, near Berkswell, Warwickshire, June, 1894.—H. BROMWICH. See previous 'Reports.'

Campanula rotundifolia, L., var. *speciosa*, More. Sandhills by coast, Benbecula, 28th July, 1894. Naming confirmed by Mr. Ar. Bennett, who kindly compared the specimen with Mr. More's. He writes: "As one would expect, much less luxuriant than the Irish specimens. They have five to eight flowers on long peduncles, &c. The flowers of your specimens are as large as Mr. More's plant. Looking at the difference in climate between Boffin Island, Galway, and the Outer Hebrides, it seems to me that yours only differ from that cause."—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

Statice pyramidalis, Syme. Wells, Norfolk, Aug., 1894. Coll. F. Long.—H. D. GELDART. See 'Report,' 1892, p. 378, where also this plant is correctly given as a variety, and not a species.

Erythræa littoralis, Fr. Hightown, Lancashire, 21st July, 1894. There are two states of this species on the Lancashire and Cheshire coasts, one depauperate with one or few stems, and the other (the form sent) more luxuriant with many stems. The first-named is the most frequent. *E. pulchella* varies in a similar way.—J. A. WHELDON. Mr. Druce remarks on his specimen: "A large-flowered form." The plant sent is *E. linarifolia*, P., *E. littoralis*, Fr., *E. littoralis*, Sm. 'Engl Fl.,' var. b.

E. pulchella, Fries. f. *littoralis typica*, Wittrock. In watery places on the land side of the sea embankment, north-east of Southport, S.W. Lancashire, 27th Aug., 1892.—CHARLES BAILEY. The same, f. *subelongata*, Wittrock. In damp sandy ground on the coast between Southport and Marsh Side, S.W. Lancashire, 27th Aug., 1892. Corresponding plants collected for Dr. Veit Brecher Wittrock's '*Erythrææ Exsiccatæ*,' fasc. v.—CHARLES BAILEY.

Gentiana verna, L. Near Ballyvaughan, County Clare, 18th May, 1892. I venture to send a few sheets of this though not asked for, as

the specimens are so very fine that I feel sure they will be acceptable to members.—H. C. Levinge. Very fine and well dried specimens and liberally supplied.

Symphytum tuberosum, L. By the Suspension Bridge in the neighbourhood of Melrose, N. Roxburghshire, 16th July, 1894. Not recorded for Vice-County 80 in Watson's 'Top. Bot.' ed. ii.—Charles Bailey.

Pulmonaria officinalis, L. (forma concolor). Root from Burgate wood, E. Suffolk, Garden, Milford, 31st March, 1894. This differs from the garden form in having its leaves unspotted, a character maintained hitherto in cultivation and from seed. Its wildness in E. Suffolk appears to me (as to the late Dr. Hind) to be as little doubtful as that of *P. angustifolia* in Hants.—Edward S. Marshall.

Scrophularia aquatica, L., var. *cinerea* (Dum.)? By the Erme, near Kingston, S. Devon, 23rd June, 1894. All the *S. aquatica* that I examined in this neighbourhood had the scale of the corolla entire. —E. S. Marshall. *S. cinerea*, Dum., I believe.—W. R. L.

Euphrasia nemorosa? Pers. (large form). Railway banks near Haslemere, Surrey, 7th Aug., 1894.—E. S. Marshall. *E. nemorosa* agrees closely with my Shirley specimens and Mr. Towndrow's from Malvern.—W. R. L. "*E. nemorosa*, Pers., pro. var."—F. Townsend.

Mentha rotundifolia, L., var. *Bauhini*. Very near *M. Bauhini*, Tenore = *M. rugosa*, Lam. Hindringham, Norfolk, 11th Sept., 1894. Coll., F. Long. See 'Report,' 1892, p. 382.—H. D. Geldart.

M. sylvestris, L., v. *purverulenta* (Strail). Root from Darenth banks, above Farningham, W. Kent, 1893. Garden, Milford, 4th Sept., 1894. "*M. pulverulenta*, Strail, Class. et Desep. 'Ment. en Belgique,' p. 78. *M. sylvestris*, L., f. *pulverulenta*, (Strail) for me." Ar. Bennett in litt. This appears to me identical with specimens sent some years ago from the same neighbourhood by Messrs. Groves.—E. S. Marshall. Reference is to 'Report,' 1886, p. 156. "A small flowered form which approaches *M. Brittingeri*."—E. Malinvaud.

M. sylvestris, L., form towards *M. viridis*, L. In disused ground near Lostifold, Wonersh, Surrey, 21st Sept., 1894.—S. T. Dunn. "Type *viridis* in the main, but the villosity of the calyces and floral tracts seems to recall *M. sylvestris*. *M. viridi—sylvestris?*"—E. Malinvaud.

M. gentilis, L. Gallantry Bank, Cheshire, 9th Aug., 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. "*M. gentilis*, L.! compare β. *vesana*, Lej. et Court in herb. Lejeune."—E. Malinvaud.

M. arvensis, L. var. By and in a pond near Tilston Church, Cheshire, 17th Aug., 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. "Does not seem to agree with any of our named vars. of *M. arvensis*, but goes off in the direction of *M. sativa*, and being almost perfectly sterile, is very likely a hybrid between these two."—E. F. L. "Somewhat related to what I have seen under the names of *M. Rothii* and *M. Hillebrandtii*."—E. Malinvaud.

Mentha arvensis, L. var. Lane, Queen's Wood to Halfway Street, W. Kent, 22nd Sept., 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. "Appears to be *præcox*, Sole, by Baker's 'Monograph.'"—E. F. L. "I agree."—W.R.L. *M. arvensis*, L. form near *M. Hostii*, Bor."—E. Malinvaud.

M. arvensis, L. var. Bexley Heath Railway, W. Kent, 8th Sept., 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. *M. arvensis*, L.; compare *M. diffusa*, Lej. and *M. arvensis*, var. *turfosa*, Schultz."—E. Malinvaud.

M. arvensis, L. var. Dry hedge bank, Gallantry Bank, Cheshire, 16th Aug., 1894.—A. H. Wolley-Dod. "Boreau included this form in his *M. Nummularia*, Bor. (non Schreb.) It belongs to the group of "arvenses legitimæ." "—E. Malinvaud.

M. arvensis, L. var. Brickkiln, Odiham Common, N. Hants, 8th Oct., 1894.—C. E. Palmer. "Looks like *Nummularia*, Schreb."—E. F. L. "*M. arvensis*, L. pro parte ; *M. parietariæfolia*, Bor., Genev. et multorum."—E. Malinvaud.

M. arvensis, L. var. Oatfield by the shore, north of Southport, Lancs., 18th Aug., 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. A form of the type. "*M. arvensis*, L. forma."—E. Malinvaud.

Stachys ambigua, Sm. On clayey ground, Childswell Hill, Berkshire, July, 1894.—G. Claridge Druce. E. F. L. remarks "ovules undeveloped throughout."

Galeopsis angustifolia, Ehrh. Gomshall, Surrey, 20th Sept., 1894. —S. T. Dunn. This is the common plant in England which is recorded for 71 counties, under the name of *G. Ladanum*, in Watson's 'Top. Bot.' *G. Ladanum*, L., the true plant, is rare and recorded at present I believe for less than half a dozen counties.—W. R. L.

Teucrium Botrys, L. Slopes over Upper Halling, W. Kent, 19th Aug., 1894. New Record for V.-C. 16.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

Ajuga pyramidalis, L. Ballyryan, Co. Clare, 5th May, 1894. Leg. P. B. O'Kelly.—H. C. Levinge.

Chenopodium opulifolium, Schrad. Waste ground, Walton, Liverpool, 20th Sept., 1894.—J. A. Wheldon.

Atriplex ——. Waste ground, Maidenhead, Berks., 1894. I send a few specimens of a foreign casual which grew on a gravel heap at Maidenhead, Berks., on which some refuse had been cast. So far I have not been able to make any satisfactory identification.—G. C. Druce. The specimens are so young, being barely in flower, that I should almost have hesitated to pronounce on even the question of the plant being alien or native. So far as can be judged from general appearance and shape of leaves it might be *A. tatarica*, L.—W. R. L.

Salicornia appressa, Dum. Seasalter, E. Kent, 1st Sept., 1894. Prostrate. Very local. Specimens from a new Kentish station, discovered by Captain Wolley-Dod and myself.—E. S. Marshall. Sent also from the same locality by Captain Wolley-Dod. Cf. 'Report,' 1893, p. 422.

Suæda maritima, Dum. v. *procumbens*, Syme. Seashore, near Weymouth, Dorset, 24th July, 1894.—J. W. White. Right, I believe, but not well representing the variety.—W. R. L.

Urtica dioica, L. v. *angustifolia*, A. Blytt. Wood at Eastham, Cheshire, October, 1894. If this is the true plant of Blytt, its peculiarities depend very much on situation. In the depth of the wood it is tall (over 5 feet high; specimens sent are side branches), and the leaves narrow; towards the border of the wood the leaves become relatively shorter and broader at the base; and at the extreme edge many of the plants have cordate leaves extending up among the flowers, but never so much and decidedly cordate as in ordinary *dioica*.—J. A. Wheldon. V. *angustifolia*. Near Ringmoor, S. Devon, 16th July, 1894. I have omitted an authority for the varietal name, not being sure whose was the earliest description. The hairs on the leaves appeared to be stingless or mostly so.—E. S. Marshall. "Both these specimens seem correctly named, the apical portion of the leaves is very prolonged in both, and gives the leaves a peculiar appearance. Blytt, "Veg. Sogne," p. 108 (1869) seems to have overlooked that his name was preoccupied by v. *angustifolia*, W. & G. 'Fl. Sil.', 1827-29. But Fries in 'Nov. Fl. Suec.' ed. ii., p. 281, names what is substantially the same '*U. holosericea* foliis angustioribus.' I do not possess Wimmer & Grabowski's work so cannot say whether they precede Fries' name or not."—A. Bennett.

Epipactis violacea, Boreau. Crowell Wood, Oxon, Sept., 1894. This plant grows abundantly in some of the Oxfordshire woods on the chalk. These specimens were gathered late in September, in Crowell Wood. They were then in good condition, while the plants of *E. latifolia* were all out of flower. This plant is conspicuously tinged with violet-purple in both leaves and stem, especially in its early growth. The flowers are however much paler than those of *E. latifolia*. I have tried, I am afraid in vain, to dry these specimens so as to show this character. The plants almost invariably grow in tufts, while those of *E. latifolia* are often solitary, but the different time of flowering is a very noticeable character. It is very desirable that the confusion respecting the correct identity and the synonymy of the European species of *Epipactis* should be put straight. Are we correct in superseding Smith's name of *E. purpurata*?, and does the plant now distributed differ specifically from Smith's plant?, are questions on which I should be glad to have the opinion of British botanists. The name is often cited as of Durand Duquesnel, but in the 'Cat. Pl. de Lisieux' he calls it *E. latifolia* var. *violacea*. Boreau raised it to the rank of a species, and I share his opinion that it is a distinct species. I have appended his excellent description, since it fits our plant better than any other with which I am acquainted. "*Epipactis violacea*, Boreau, 'Fl. du centre de la France,' vol. ii, p. 651. Souche épaisse produisant des touffes de tiges sociétaires de 2 à 7 décim. cylindracées, sans angles ni striés, excepté au sommet, robustes, couvertes surtout dans le haut d'une pubescence papilleuse, pulvérulente brillante; gaînes des feuilles inférieures étroitement embrassantes; feuilles lancéolées aiguës, souvent plus courtes que les entre-nœuds, passant

insensiblement à l'état de bractées linéaires lancéolées plus longues que la fleur ; pédicelle tordu plus court que l'ovaire ; ovaire turbiné à 6 fortes nervures ; lobes du périanthe plus longs et plus ouverts que dans *E. latifolia*, les extérieurs verdâtres, les 2 intérieurs d'un blanc jaunâtre, lavé de rose ; label très excavé à appendice cordiforme acuminé, un peu crénelé, recourbé à la pointe, offrant à sa base verdâtre des gibbosités plissées crépues, blanc sur les bords d'abord, puis rose et enfin brun. Toute la plante est d'un rouge violacé, a la fin bronzée, jamais verte."—G. Claridge Druce. "There is little doubt in my mind that *E. violacea*, Bor., is the same as the plant Smith described as *E. purpurata*, though Boreau ('Fl. du C.,' 651) denies this. Syme (E. B., 3rd ed.) saw no difference between these two, except in the French plant having a thickened rhizome producing tufts of stems ; and as Smith had only a solitary specimen to deal with, he could not take account of this point. However, Boreau's description is more precise in other respects than this, and as there is no question what he meant, his name is better adopted. I agree with Mr. Druce in thinking that Boreau was justified in raising Durand-Duquesnel's variety to specific rank."—E. F. Linton. Smith's supposed species being founded on a scrap not seen in situ by himself, and that scrap a monstrous form, obviously drops out, and with it Mr. Druce's other query. These specimens are excellently preserved, the paler colour of the flowers coming out well.—W. R. L.

Allium Ampeloprasum, L. var. *Babingtonii* (Borr.) Roots from Roundstone, Connemara. Hort. Knock Drin, Aug., 1892. Identical in all respects with the wild plant and no change whatever from cultivation.—H. C. Levinge. See 'Report' for 1892, p. 386.

Juncus acutiflorus, Ehrh., sterile state. Banks of Llyn Coron, Anglesea, 22nd August, 1894. Very abundant round parts of Llyn Coron, and, Mr. Griffith informs me, in other stations in the neighbourhood. Growing along with the ordinary state, and differing conspicuously from it.—Augustin Ley.

Potamogeton salicifolius, Wolfg. In the River Wye, Carey, Herefordshire, 14th July, 1894. Abundant at this station this year, as last. No *P. longifolius*, Gay, so far as I know, has ever been detected in the Herefordshire Wye. (See 'Report,' 1893, p. 425.)—Augustin Ley.

P. nitens, Web. f. *involuta*, mihi. = *heterophyllus* × *perfoliatus*. Blackbush Drain, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, 15th Sept., 1894. —A. Fryer.

Scirpus triqueter, L. Medway banks between Foostall and Aylesford, E. Kent, 14th July, 1894. Sent as voucher for record for V.-C. 15.—A. H. Wolley Dod.

Carex dioica, L. Near Bisley, Surrey, 14th May, 1894. Sent on account of its rarity in the S. E. Extremely local in this station, which I believe to be a new one.—E. S. Marshall.

Carex pilulifera, L. var. Chobham Ridges, Surrey, 3rd June, 1894. A large state, not var. *Leesii*, so Rev. E. F. Linton informs me.—A. H. Wolley Dod. "Var. *longebracteata*."—G. C. Druce. I agree, a state or form, not a variety, and one which not infrequently occurs, especially on mountains.—W. R. L.

C. ——. North Shore, Southport, Lancs., July, 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. *C. distans*, L.

Agrostis canina, L. v. *mutica*. Balsall Common, Warwickshire, Aug., 1894.—H. Bromwich. Var. *mutica*, Doell.—W. R. L.

Aira multiculmis, Dum. Weed at Milford Vicarage, Surrey, 15th June, 1894. The specimens are part of one strong plant, having an almost prostrate habit. I am not aware whether the name *A. multiculmis*, Dum., or *A. aggregata*, Tim., has precedence.—E. S. Marshall.

Avena pratensis, L. v. *longifolia*, Parn. Tachbrook, Warwickshire, July, 1894.—H. Bromwich. In 1888 'Report,' p. 238, Prof. Hackel remarks on this 'a very slight variety.'

Sesleria cœrulea, Scop. var. *flavescens*, Moore. Castle Taylor, Co. Galway, 16th May, 1894.—H. C. Levinge. See 'Report,' 1892, p. 392.

Dactylis glomerata, L. var. *abbreviata*? Gt. Orme's Head, N. Wales, Aug., 1894.—J. A. Wheldon. The same plant as reported on in 1889 'Report,' p. 275.

Poa annua, L. var. *supina*. Milverton, Warwickshire, Sept, 1894. —H. Bromwich. "I should say certainly not *supina*, which is usually (always?) an alpine plant with variegated flowers."—A. Bennett. "The type."—G. Claridge Druce. Though this plant has rooted a little in the lower part of the stem and is more than annual, I do not think it is *supina*, Schrad., which is an alpine variety, with violet tinged spikelets, partially procumbent and rooting below.—W. R. L.

Glyceria plicata, Fr. v. *pedicillata* (Towns.)? Madeley Court, Salop, July, 1894.—W. H. Painter. Correct.—W. R. L.

G. distans, Wahl. var. Canal banks near Higham, W. Kent, 19th Aug., 1894. Thus named by Prof. Hackel, to whom I have sent further specimens, to see if it has a varietal name. It is a remarkable variety, in habit nearer *procumbens* than *distans*, in its stiff sub-secund panicles with branches always ascending. It may be *G. conferta*, Godr., vide Lloyd, 'Fl. de l'Ouest de la France' (4th Ed.) p. 412. It grows in the mud at the extreme edge of the towing path at Higham, and by ditches in Plumstead Marshes.—A. H. Wolley-Dod. Mr. Dod has since published the above with Prof. Hackel's concurrence as var. *pseudo-procumbens*. 'Journ. of Bot.' 1895, p. 84.

Festuca glauca, Lam.? Rocks of the Avon, below Aveton Gifford, S. Devon, 20th June, 1894. Very glaucous, leaves all involute-setaceous. The rocks hereabouts are schistose, the Avon being tidal as far as Aveton Gifford, so that the situation is submaritime.—E. S. Marshall. "Why not *F. ovina* v. *vulgaris*, of which it is probably a

maritime form? I see no runner on my specimen."—G. C. Druce. "Looks correct, but surely only a variety of *ovina*, and not a species. *F. ovina*, v. *glauca*, Koch."—A. Bennett. "*F. rubra*, sub-var. *glaucescens*, 'Hack. Monogr.?'"—E. Hackel.

Festuca ovina, L. v. *duriuscula*, sub-var. *trachyphylla*, Hack. Railway bank near Crayford, W. Kent, 27th May, 1894. Named by Prof. Hackel.—A. H. Wolley Dod. *F. ovina*, L. var. *duriuscula*, Hack. sub-var. *trachyphylla*, Hack. 'Mon. Fest.' p. 91.

F. rubra, *genuina*, subv. *barbata*, Hack. (*F. pubescens*, W., *F. barbata*, Schr.) Shoebury brickfield, S. Essex, 24th June, 1894. I send this under the names Prof. Hackel wrote on the label, but I suppose it is *F. dumetorum*, L., as I had suggested, which name Hackel neither erased nor affirmed.—A. H. Wolley Dod. Seems quite too slender for *F. dumetorum*, L., which is a distinct species, whilst *pubescens*, W. = *barbata*, Schr. is a slight variety of *F. rubra*.—W. R. L.

F. —— Coast, Bigbury Bay, near Kingston, S. Devon, 22nd June, 1894. Very glaucous. Very near the plant from rocks by the Avon (*F. glauca*, Lam.?), but stronger and stouter.—E. S. Marshall. "Exactly *F. rubra*, v. *pruinosa*, Hackel. Agrees precisely with my Dorset specimens, and is a great westward extension for the South of England."—E. F. Linton. "Under *rubra*, L., I think, but not quite like the Eastern coast forms I have. Near to v. *glaucescens*, Grcmli (?), but I have not seen a sp. from that author."—A. Bennett. M. Hackel names it *F. rubra*, sub-var. *glaucescens*, Hack. Monogr.

F. pratensis × *Lolium perenne*, (*F. loliacea*, Huds.) Near Bigbury, S. Devon, 19th June, 1894. Dr. Focke passed this as correct. It grew abundantly with the parents.—E. S. Marshall.

Bromus erectus, Huds. v. *villosus*, Bab. Fosse Road, Moreton Morrell, Warwickshire, July, 1894.—H. Bromwich. Correct, I believe, but Prof. Hackel seemed to think v. *villosus*, Doell., had priority. 'Report,' 1887, p. 194.—W. R. L.

B. tectorum, L. Rubbish heap, Cork, 29th June, 1891.—R. W. Scully.

B. rigidus, Roth. Roadside, Serk, Channel Islands, June, 1894.—J. W. White. Very fine specimens.

B. patulus, M. et K. Woolwich Arsenal, W. Kent, 20th June and 3rd July, 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. Correct.

B. Schraderi, Kunth. Waste ground near Plumstead Common, W. Kent, 29th Sept., 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. An American grass. "*B. unioloides*, Kunth (*B. Schraderi*, Kunth, *Ceratochloa pendula*, Schrad)."—Hackel's 'The True Grasses,' p. 169. I possess a specimen, named *Ceratochloa unioloides*, Beauv., collected by Mr. G. Nicholson at Ham, Surrey.—W. R. L.

Pteris aquilina, L. Shore of Cropstone Reservoir, Leicestershire, Aug., 1894. Seedlings. I send these specimens in the belief that they are not common, and will be acceptable to some of the members.

In this county there are many hundreds of acres of *Pteris*, but to meet with a seedling is a rare occurrence. Seedlings of *Nephrodium dilatatum* and *Filix-mas* are much more common.—F. T. Mott.

Athyrium Filix-fœmina, Roth, v. *erectum*, Syme. Holywell Gorse, Chester, Aug., 1894.—A. H. Wolley Dod. Rev. A. Ley says on this "I cannot think it well marked *erectum*; I should myself, if picking it, have rather put it to var. a. *genuinum*. In β. *erectum* the frond should have the lamina tapering from below the middle to the point, the base not much tapering, with long lowest pinnæ."

Chara hispida, L. v. *rudis*, A. Br. Brittas lake, Knock Drin, Co. Westmeath, 8th August, 1894; named by Messrs. Groves.—H. C. Levinge.

C. canescens, Loisel. Castlegregory Lake, Co. Kerry, 20th Aug., 1894.—R. W. Scully.

CORRECTIONS OF THE REPORT FOR 1893.

Cochlearia, p. 401. Mr. Weldon's plant from Walton Gaol, referred by Mr. J. Groves to small *C. officinalis* is *good C. danica*, L. I see nothing untypical except the small size and stalked stemleaves. The pods are young, and although they are rounder than usual in *danica*, the species is more variable than books suggest; the shape also alters as they mature.—E. S. Marshall.

Rosa stylosa, Desv. v. *systyla*, Bast., p. 415. Miss Palmer's Odiham *R. systyla*, as sent to me has *not* eglandular pedicels.—E. S. Marshall.